INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1703 — Washington, D. C. — October 18, 1958

FDA Reports on Its Study of Radioactivity in Foods

The Food and Drug Administration has reported that the great majority of food products packed since 1945 do not carry significant burdens of radioactivity. Notable exceptions are certain sea foods, dairy products, and tea.

With 1945 as a baseline for measuring the possible addition of man-made radioactive content to foods, the FDA found no significant increase in radioactivity in post-1945 samples of vegetables, fruits, meat products, sugar and jams, cocoa and cocoa beans, wheat, and bread.

In December of 1956 the FDA requested canners and others having foods packed prior to 1950 to furnish samples for use in the study. Results were reported by Dr. Edwin P. Laug and Wendell C. Wallace October 15 at the 72d annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

Their report said that foods produced before and after 1945, the year the first experimental and military nuclear devices were exploded, were examined for total radioactivity content adjusted for the presence of potassium 40, a widely distributed naturally occurring radioactive isotope. It is possible, it was said, that other naturally occurring radioactive substances may contribute to the total. "This contribution is extremely small, and while it may vary from food to food there is no reason to expect it to vary with time."

The FDA said that any radioactive contamination found in post-1945 food products "is presently contributed mainly by fallout from weapons testing, but it can be expected also to reflect the presence of nuclear power plants and other applications."

With respect to tea, the report stated, in part, that it could be possible that many of the tea samples examined contained Strontium 90 in excess of the present tolerance of 80 micro micro curies per kg., but that analyses of strong tea brews revealed that only about 17 percent of the radioactivity was extracted. "It can be concluded, therefore, that the beverage as commonly consumed would not contain over-tolerance amounts of Sr 90."

Following are excerpts from other portions of the FDA report:

Vegetables—Analyses of the following number of samples of different vegetables, about half of each of which were produced before 1945, revealed that the post-'45 samples showed no significant increase in total radioactivity: potatoes 29, corn 90, beans 132, peas 92, beets and turnips 40, carrots 30, spinach 27, and miscellaneous 90.

Fruits—Analyses of the following number of samples of different fruits, about half of each of which were produced before 1945, revealed that the post-'45 samples showed no significant increase in total radioactivity: pears 48, cherries 61, peaches 89, apricots 28, plums 61, tomatoes and tomato products 134, berries 73, fruit juices 78, and miscellaneous 57.

Sea food—51 samples of miscellaneous fish varieties and 32 samples of oysters and clams, half of each of which were canned after 1945, exhibited a trend toward higher radioactivity. However, individual shellfish values showed a significant rate of increase when plotted by years since 1944. Other types of sea food such as shrimp, lobster and crabs showed no trend whatsoever.

FCC Rules on Two-Way Radio

A special newsletter reviewing FCC rules and regulations concerning required changes in frequencies and equipment of Special Industrial Radio Service licensees was sent this week to all N.C.A. members known to hold licenses in this radio service. The report covers in some detail changes in frequencies which will be required of SIRS licensees in the 49.0 through 50.0 megacycle band. Details on new rules and requirements for "narrow-band" transmission which will be required of all SIRS licensees in the near future also are discussed.

Canners on the N.C.A. mailing list to receive this type of information and who are interested in receiving reports concerning Special Industrial Radio Service matters are asked to submit requests to the N.C.A. Raw Products Research Bureau.

FTC Launches Investigation of the Food Industry

The Federal Trade Commission announced October 13 that it will conduct an investigation and study of the food industry, with emphasis directed toward integration and concentration of economic power at the retail level.

Following are the texts of the FTC announcement and the resolution adopted by the Commission:

FTC Launches Investigation of Food Industry

The Federal Trade Commission has adopted a resolution directing an investigation and study of the food industry.

In taking the action, the Commission pointed out that many complaints have been received concerning the development in recent years of concentration of power, collusive price action and unfair competitive methods in the industry.

The resolution also notes that a goodly number of all FTC antimonopoly investigations is of alleged law violations by industry members.

The investigation is directed toward the integration and concentration of economic power at the retail level of distribution in the industry. However, the Commission emphasized, not only will the practices of retailers be considered, but also those of food wholesalers, manufacturers, distributors and brokers, if relevant to the investigation.

Resolution

Inquiry Into the Competitive Methods and Practices Used in Marketing Food

Whereas, a substantial percentage of all antimonopoly investigations by the Federal Trade Commission is of alleged violations of law by parties in the food industry; and

Whereas, the Commission has received many complaints that in the evolution of food distribution in recent years there have developed tendencies to concentration of economic power, to collusive price action and to unfair competitive methods; and

Whereas, there is broad public interest in preserving competitive free enterprise in the food industry and

in preventing unfair methods of competition in that industry; and

Whereas, it appears to the Commission that, for the reasons stated herein, and for the purposes set forth in Section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, an investigation of the food industry by the Federal Trade Commission would be in the public interest;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Commission in the exercise of the powers vested in it by Sections 6 and 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, and with the aid of any and all powers conferred upon it by law and any and all compulsory processes available to it, do forthwith proceed to investigate and study the integration and concentration of economic power at the retail level of distribution in the food industry, which investigation and study shall include consideration not only of the organization, business, conduct, practices, and management of corporations engaged in commerce and which sell food products at the retail level of distribution but shall also include investigation and study of corporations operating as wholesalers, manufacturers, distributors, brokers, or otherwise concerned with the distribution of food products in commerce to the extent that a consideration of their organization, business, conduct, practices, and management is relevant and pertinent to the aforesaid investigation and study.

By direction of the Commission.

Robert M. Parrish,
Secretary.

N.C.A. Lab Projects Described to Professional Groups

Members of the N.C.A. Research Laboratory staff have presented papers at a number of technical meetings in recent weeks.

J. W. Bell discussed the N.C.A. sanitation program before a group of Maryland State Sanitarians at a meeting early in August.

Dr. Ira I. Somers presented a paper, "Canned Foods and the Future," coauthored by C. A. Greenleaf, at the Chicago meeting of the American Chemical Society in September.

Dr. Somers also attended a meeting of an industry advisory committee which is assisting the Food Protection Committee of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council in revision of a publication on food additives.

S. A. Ebbert discussed canning industry waste treatment at meetings of the Pennsylvania Sewage and Industrial Wastes Association in University Park, Pa., and the Maryland-Delaware Water & Sewage Association at the University of Delaware.

A paper by Frank C. Lamb of the Berkeley Laboratory, "Moisture in Tomato Paste and Tomato Concentrates," was presented at the annual meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in Washington, D. C., this week.

Dr. Somers and Mr. Bell discussed the N.C.A. research and sanitation programs at a meeting of the I.F.T. in Benton Harbor, Mich., October 17.

Canners Elected to Offices in Agricultural Research Institute

The Agricultural Research Institute, supporting organization for the Agricultural Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, has elected Dr. C. H. Mahoney, Director of the N.C.A. Raw Products Research Bureau, its vice president for 1959.

The A.R.I. came into being in 1951. It was conceived by industrial scientists as a supporting organization for the Agricultural Board in promotion of the kinds of research and policies needed to insure the best long-time utilization of agricultural resources for the national welfare. Eleven canning companies as well as the N.C.A. are members of the A.R.I.

At its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., October 13-14, P. D. Caldis of California Packing Corporation, C. L. Rumberger of the H. J. Heinz Company, and B. M. Shinn of Armour & Co., Inc., were elected members of the 27-man governing board.

Mr. Rumberger was president of A.R.I. during 1958 and was succeeded by Dr. B. P. Johnson of the National Cotton Council of America.

More than 150 delegates and alternates attended the two-day meeting. The program included panel discussions on "Problems Relating to Agriculture in the Fertilizer Producing Industry," "Public Relations in Agriculture and Agricultural Research," and "Mobilizing Research for Progress in Soil and Water Conservation."

John S. Souder

John S. Souder, 76, formerly of the Greenfield Packing Company, Greenfield, Ind., died there October 1. He had served as a member of the N.C.A. Board of Directors, 1923-25 and 1932-34; on the Definitions and Standards Committee, 1924-32; and was chairman of the Tomato Section in 1927. He also was a past president of the Indiana Canners Association.

Fast Food

Canned foods are featured in the article "Fast Food Idea of the Month —Pineapple Glazed Sweet Potatoes" in the September issue of *Fast Food* magazine. Katherine R. Smith, Director of the N.C.A. Consumer Service Division, presented the September month's feature.

The article began, "September, canned foods month, is a good time to recall the year-around advantage of using canned foods. This month's recipe—sweet potatoes glazed with pineapple or apple—is a time-saving dish typical of many using canned foods.

"Little additional work is required by the operator when using canned foods. The cleaning and pre-preparation of the foods has been done by the canner, making them especially labor saving.

"A broad variety of canned foods for all types of menu uses is available any time of the year. They store easily, close at hand, taking a minimum amount of space.

"Time-saving advantages of the glazed sweet potato recipe are similar to those of many recipes using canned ingredients."

The black and white photograph illustrating the article was supplied by the N.C.A. and shows the sweet potato dish served with chopped steak and canned asparagus. Numerous additional plate combinations, favorites with the public, are suggested.

Fast Food is an institutional food service magazine with a circulation of more than 50,000. Editorial features are directed to fast food services such as fountain, counter, and restaurant units.

The American Home

"Take A Can of Tuna Fish" is one of the food articles in *The American Home* magazine in November.

The article begins, "Tuna fish need not be limited to the summer salad bowl. It adapts so well to so many hot-meal recipes, as well as being a wonderful appetizer. Hearty and delicious, the tuna recipes that follow make ideal cold-weather fare." The recipes given are "Hearty Tuna Chowder," "Tuna Rockefeller," and "Tuna Chop Suey."

Handsome color photographs show the dishes ready to serve. Each of the recipes is set up so that it may be easily clipped for filing. Black and white photographs are used on the back of the recipes.

1958 Yearbook of Agriculture

The 1958 Yearbook of Agriculture, just published, is entitled *Land*. It deals with economic and social development on the land.

The 67 chapters in the 605-page illustrated volume were written by 93 authorities. Among the subjects covered are how we acquired our domain; its importance in history; and land uses and problems in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and each section of the continental United States.

Major attention is given also to economic aspects of land tenure—types of ownership, valuation, appraisals, credit, insurance, buying and selling property, taxes, effects of farm programs, individual rights to control land, conservation, the real estate market, and income from farmland.

In two special picture sections are shown the history of land use from the landing of the colonists to the present and the use of airphotos in determining the extent of changes in land use.

The Yearbook of Agriculture is a Congressional document and is available from U. S. Senators and Representatives, and also may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for $2.25 each.

Showings of Farm Youth Films

The two motion pictures made last year by N.C.A. for the Farm Youth project of its Consumer and Trade Relations Program have been shown 332 times to a total audience of 5,382,752 persons, as of October 1 records.

The films are "The Story of John Porter," a 25-minute color film accenting the advantages to farm youth of careers in production of processing crops, and "Dear Eddie," a black and white depiction of activities of members of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association, including the annual Canning Crops Contest.

From July through September there were 13 showings and 24 telecasts, to a total of 4,043,827 persons, including high school and college students, a G.I. farm training group, farm youth groups, and employees of the U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Labor.

Requests for prints of the two films should be addressed to Mrs. Jean Way Schoonover, Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, 551 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

'Three Squares' Film Seen by Nearly 10 Million Persons

"The Three Squares," canning industry motion picture produced under the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program, has been shown 1,245 times to a total audience of 9,813,501 as of October 1 reports. This includes 131 TV showings of the black and white version of the film.

The film is a 13½-minute color movie, co-sponsored by N.C.A. and the USDA. Distribution has been made through the 73 nationwide film libraries of USDA, the N.C.A. Information Division, and the Earl Fultz service, an adjunct of Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy.

For the period January through June, 1958, USDA reported almost double the distribution as for the same period in 1957. USDA said it expects use of the film to increase as its availability becomes more widely known. Many of their showings in the first half of 1958 were reported by school systems.

Employment Trends

Labor market conditions continued to improve during the late summer in most of the nation's leading production and employment centers, and unemployment edged downward in about four-fifths of the 149 major labor market areas regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated state employment security offices.

Although geographically widespread, the declines in unemployment were generally small in scale and did not significantly affect the over-all labor demand-supply situation in most areas, according to the BES mid-September summary. Despite the improvement, employment totals remained below year-ago levels in all but a few of the 149 surveyed centers.

Future manpower needs reported by major employers to local public employment offices point to a continuation of the recent gradual uptrend in employment through mid-November. Job gains are expected in slightly over half of the 149 major areas covered by the survey.

Major employment areas for which the BES reported significant improvement in employment conditions from July to September were Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Washington, D. C.; Greensboro-High Point, N. C.; Kenosha, Wis.; Peoria, Ill.; Paterson, Perth Amboy, and Trenton, N. J.; Reading, Pa.; Bridgeport, New Britain, and Waterbury, Conn.; Fall River, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Wheeling, W. Va. and Steubenville, Ohio.

Major areas in which unemployment increased substantially to September were San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif., and Binghamton, N. Y.

Forthcoming Meetings

Oct. 31—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, 57th Annual Meeting, Iowa State College, Ames

Nov. 6—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago

Nov. 10-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, 54th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

Nov. 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City

Nov. 17-19—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Convention, King & Prince Hotel, St. Simons Island

Nov. 19-21—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Meeting, French Lick

Nov. 20-21—National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Annual Meeting, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore

Nov. 23-25—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 44th Annual Convention, Yorktowne Hotel, York

Nov. 24-25—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

Dec. 1-2—Ohio Canners Association, 51st Annual Convention, Dayton Biltmore Hotel, Dayton

Dec. 1-2—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Convention, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia

Dec. 4-5—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, 73d Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

Dec. 7-9—Ontario Food Processors Association, 25th Annual Convention and Machinery and Supply Show, Royal York Hotel, Toronto

Dec. 8-11—Vegetable Growers Association of America, Annual Convention, Public Auditorium, Cleveland

Dec. 9—Minnesota Canners and Freezers Association, 52d Annual Convention, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis

Dec. 9-12—Super Market Institute, Midyear Conference, Hollywood Beach, Fla.

Dec. 12-13—National Preservers Association, Annual Convention, Chicago

Dec. 13—National Food Sales Conference, National Food Brokers Association, Chicago

Jan. 7-9—Illinois Canners Association, Canners School, Urbana

Jan. 8-9—Canners League of California, 36th Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cuttings, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco

Jan. 19-21—Northwest Canners and Freezers Association, 3rd Annual Convention, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

Jan. 26-28—National Institutional Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles

Feb. 9-11—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Empress Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

Feb. 20-21—National Red Cherry Institute, Annual Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago

Feb. 21-24—National Canners Association and Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, 52d Annual Convention, The Conrad Hilton, Chicago

March 1-5—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, The Conrad Hilton, Chicago

Vegetables for Processing —Indicated Production

On the basis of conditions reported to the USDA as of October 1, the prospective tonnage of eight important vegetables for processing exceeds last year's aggregate tonnage by 10 percent and is 19 percent above average.

Prospects declined about 2 percent during September, and the total output of processing vegetables indicated on October 1 is 6.85 million tons, compared with the 1957 total of 6.23 million tons and the 1947-56 average of 5.76 million tons.

The eight crops for which estimates are available usually account for 92 percent of the total tonnage processed, USDA said.

Crop	1957	1958 Indicated	Percent change from 1957
	(tons)	(tons)	
Beans, green lima	92,600	94,600	+ 2
Beans, snap	359,800	368,100	+ 2
Beets	163,600	145,500	−11
Cabbage, contract	109,100	133,300	+22
Corn, sweet	1,514,800	1,326,600	−12
Peas, green	557,700	453,000	−19
Spinach, w. & s.	120,300	95,000	−21
Tomatoes	3,314,800	4,235,800	+28

Green Lima Beans

Lima bean production for canning and freezing is placed at 94,560 tons, about 2 percent more than last year and about 5 percent above average. Yield prospects on October 1 indicated a yield of 2,108 pounds of shelled limas compared with 2,044 pounds obtained in 1957 and the average of 1,770 pounds. The yield in California is indicated at 3,200 pounds compared with 3,050 pounds last year.

State	10-year ave. 1947-56	1957	1958 Indicated	Percent change from 1957
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
N. Y.	2,300	1,520	1,200	−21
Pa.	2,900	1,550	1,570	+1
Mich.	1,500	730	780	+7
Wis.	5,100	5,460	3,680	−33
Del.	15,000	10,470	13,000	+24
Md.	3,100	1,830	2,590	+42
Va.	2,800	1,500	1,100	−27
Wash.	1,200	1,100	1,170	+6
Calif.	32,000	45,600	44,480	−2
Other states [1]	23,700	22,890	24,990	+9
U. S. Total	89,700	92,650	94,560	+2

[1] Ark., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Tenn., and Utah.

Supply-Demand Situation for Canned and Frozen Peas

Canners' shipments of canned peas during the last four years have averaged almost 90 percent of the total supply of canned peas, while shipments of frozen peas during this period have been about 65 percent of the total supply of frozen peas, according to an analysis by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

The total supply of canned and frozen peas available for shipment during the 1958-59 marketing season is a record total of 1.5 billion pounds net weight. Of this total canned peas account for 64 percent.

During the previous four years, 1954-57, canned peas accounted for an average of 71½ percent of the total supply. As a percentage of the total pack, however, canned peas have accounted for 77 to 78 percent except in 1956 when canned peas represented only 71 percent of the total pack.

The consistently superior performance in the marketing of canned peas in contrast to frozen peas is reflected in the proportion of the carryover on June 1 for the two types of product. Although canned peas have accounted, on the average, for more than three-fourths of the pack during the last five years, only 44 percent of the peas unshipped at the end of the season have been canned peas. When shipments during each of the previous four seasons are expressed as a percentage of total supply for each year, the following figures are obtained for frozen and canned peas:

Season	Frozen	Canned
	(percent of supply shipped)	
1954-55	73	93
1955-56	62	93
1956-57	61	90
1957-58	65	79

In the following table is a five-year summary of carryover, pack, supply, and shipments:

	Frozen	Canned	Total
	(millions of pounds)		
1954-55			
June 1 stocks	83	116	199
Pack	207	720	927
Total supply	290	836	1,126
Shipments	212	785	997
1955-56			
June 1 stocks	78	51	129
Pack	231	820	1,051
Total supply	309	871	1,180
Shipments	193	819	1,012
1956-57			
June 1 stocks	116	52	168
Pack	360	885	1,245
Total supply	476	937	1,413
Shipments	292	840	1,132
1957-58			
June 1 stocks	184	97	281
Pack	296	990	1,286
Total supply	480	1,087	1,567
Shipments	311	861	1,172
1958-59			
June 1 stocks	169	226	395
Pack	251	865	1,116
Total supply	420	1,091	1,511

Beets for Canning

October 1 indications pointed to a total of 145,500 tons of beets for canning, about 10 percent more than was indicated a month earlier, but about 11 percent less than the 1957 production of 163,600 tons and about equal to the average of 144,600 tons for the preceding 10-year period.

The indicated yield, at 9.2 tons, was below last year's 9.5 tons but above the average of 8.4 tons.

State	10-year ave. 1947-56	1957	1958 Indicated	Percent change from 1957
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
N. Y.	39,400	51,900	41,000	−21
Mich.	6,800	5,800	6,600	+14
Wis.	56,600	58,100	53,200	−8
Ore.	18,500	23,800	19,600	−18
Other states [1]	23,200	24,000	25,100	+5
U. S. Total	144,600	163,600	145,500	−11

[1] Calif., Colo., Del., Ill., Ind., La., Maine, Md., Minn., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Wash., and Wyo.

Cabbage for Kraut

Production of cabbage under contract to kraut packers was forecast as of October 1 at 133,300 tons, exceeding last year's contract production of 109,100 tons by about 22 percent and topping the preceding 10-year average of 98,900 tons by about 35 percent.

Yield prospects improved during September by 1.5 tons in Wisconsin and 1 ton in Indiana, and on October 1 the yield on contract acreage for the U. S. was indicated at 16.4 tons compared with 15.3 tons in 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 11.4 tons.

Total cabbage production in the early fall states is forecast at 497,500 tons, 16 percent more than last year's production but 2 percent below the 10-year average.

Last year kraut packers purchased 61,300 tons or 36 percent of their total supplies on the open market. The 10-year average open market purchases amount to 92,000 tons or 48 percent of the total supplies of kraut.

State	Total [1] 1958 Production	Total [1] 1957	Contract [2] 1958 Indicated	Contract [2] Percent change from 1957
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
N. Y.	63,600	24,800	32,300	+30
Ohio	17,600	17,600	24,500	+39
Ind.	8,800	8,800	11,200	+28
Wis.	43,400	25,600	31,500	+23
Other states [3]	37,000	32,300	33,800	+5
U. S. Total	170,400	109,100	133,300	+22

[1] Total production includes tonnage obtained from contract acreage (footnote 2) and tonnage purchased on the open market.

[2] Contract acreage includes acreage grown by packers on own or leased land, acreage grown under contract with growers, and equivalent acreage for contracted acreage.

[3] Colo., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. C., Ore., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Va., and Wash.

Sweet Corn for Processing

A total of 1,326,600 tons of sweet corn was indicated as of October 1 for canning and freezing, about 12 percent less than the 1957 production and slightly under the 1947-56 average.

Weather conditions were reported favorable for the late crop in the New England states, New York, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Improved yield prospects in those states slightly more than offset the less favorable conditions reported from several other important producing states.

The October 1 indicated yield of sweet corn for processing was 3.42 tons per acre compared with 3.46 tons obtained in 1957 and the 10-year average of 3.00 tons.

State	10-year ave. 1947-56	1957	1958 Indicated	Percent change from 1957
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
Maine	23,600	23,000	13,600	−41
N. Y.	64,900	74,700	63,000	−16
Pa.	28,700	21,800	30,700	+41
Ohio	34,400	16,100	14,800	−8
Ind.	54,300	41,200	37,300	−9
Ill.	192,700	215,300	180,200	−16
Wis.	276,800	350,800	285,600	−19
Minn.	270,700	361,200	284,400	−21
Iowa	67,700	64,300	33,300	−48
Del.	12,300	9,100	14,700	+62
Md.	80,700	41,800	86,400	+107
Idaho	42,300	61,000	63,000	+3
Wash.	61,500	87,400	66,700	−34
Ore.	58,000	80,800	79,500	−2
Other states [1]	65,000	66,300	73,400	+11
U. S. Total	1,333,700	1,514,800	1,326,600	−12

[1] Ark., Calif., Colo., La., Mich., Mont., Nebr., N. H., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Vt., Va., and Wyo.

Tomatoes for Processing

A total of 4,238,800 tons of tomatoes is indicated for canning and the manufacture of tomato products. This is about 28 percent more than the 3,314,840 tons harvested in 1957 and compares with the 10-year average of 3,289,800 tons.

Prospects declined about 3 percent during September. Yields for California and Indiana indicated on October 1 were a ton less than were expected in September. Slightly less favorable prospects were reported for the Ozarks, Kentucky, and Wisconsin. Yield prospects improved toward the end of the harvesting season in Colorado, Utah, Iowa, Michigan, Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The October 1 indicated yield for the U. S. was 12.4 tons per acre, which compares with 10.9 tons obtained in 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 9.3 tons.

State	10-year ave. 1947-56	1957	1958 Indicated	Percent change from 1957
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
N. Y.	156,300	118,800	118,800	....
N. J.	228,800	172,200	268,800	+56
Pa.	172,500	112,800	220,500	+95
Ohio	186,800	176,900	241,500	+37
Ind.	311,400	209,800	201,500	−4
Ill.	94,200	97,200	140,000	+44
Mich.	58,700	73,800	88,000	+19
Wis.	8,800	5,300	7,500	+42
Iowa	9,700	10,700	15,800	+48
Mo.	9,200	2,700	4,500	+67
Del.	34,000	29,600	41,800	+41
Md.	147,900	52,500	124,000	+136
Va.	67,300	38,200	61,500	+61
S. C.	2,900	3,600	3,400	−6
Fla. [1]	30,900	36,000	35,000	−3
Ky.	6,100	4,400	4,400	....
Ark.	12,900	6,000	5,800	−3
Texas	43,000	32,300	64,000	+98
Colo.	25,200	21,600	21,800	+1
Utah	75,900	70,200	14,000	−80
Calif.	1,589,000	2,020,600	2,537,500	+26
Other states [2]	18,300	19,640	18,700	−5
U. S. Total	3,289,800	3,314,840	4,238,800	+28

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. [2] Ala., Ariz., Conn., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Okla., Ore., Tenn., Wash., and W. Va.

Canner Elected by QM Assn.

John Shafer of Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., was elected president of the Quartermaster Association at its annual convention in Philadelphia last week.

Alfred J. Stokely of Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., continues in office as one of six industry vice presidents.

Pack of Canned Meat

The quantity of meat canned and meat products processed under federal inspection during the month of September has been reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA at 137,837,000 pounds, including quantities for defense.

Canned Meat and Meat Products Processed under Federal Inspection, September, 1958

	3 Lbs. & over	Under 3 Lbs.	Total
	(thousands of pounds)		
Luncheon meat	11,410	10,211	21,621
Canned hams	20,107	279	20,386
Beef hash	439	5,814	6,253
Chili con carne	805	15,938	16,743
Vienna sausage	285	4,241	4,526
Frankfurters and wieners in brine	14	178	192
Deviled ham	.....	606	606
Other potted and deviled meat products	.....	2,277	2,277
Tamales	92	4,013	4,106
Sliced, dried beef	23	267	291
Chopped beef	.....	900	900
Meat stew	200	7,713	7,914
Spaghetti meat products	345	6,745	7,091
Tongue (not pickled)	54	84	138
Vinegar pickled products	787	1,065	1,852
Sausage	.....	482	482
Hamburger	446	2,330	2,776
Soups	1,505	12,161	13,666
Sausage in oil	654	318	972
Tripe	.....	330	330
Brains	.....	239	239
Loins and picnics	1,938	253	2,191
All other products 20% or more meat	338	4,571	4,910
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup)	971	14,159	15,130
Total all products	40,413	95,175	135,588

Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used. Amounts packed for defense are not included in these items. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 137,837 thousand pounds.

RSP Cherry Stocks

The first report of the current season on movement of canned RSP cherries has been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and detailed summaries of the stock and shipment situation have been mailed to all RSP cherry packers.

	1957-58	1958-59
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	200,845	104,596
Pack	3,604,022	2,746,314
Total supply	3,804,867	2,850,910
Stocks, Oct. 1	2,409,419	1,599,891
Shipments, July 1-Oct. 1	1,395,448	951,019

Domestic Sugar Quotas

USDA on October 14 announced another increase in its estimate of domestic sugar requirements and raised the sugar consumption quotas for 1958 from 9.1 to 9.2 million tons.

REPORTS ON ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

Raw Products Research Bureau

Personnel of the Raw Products Research Bureau were active during the summer months of July, August and September in following research programs in vegetables and fruits at a number of Experiment Stations throughout the country. During these travels a general survey of canning industry raw product problems was also made and several meetings on vegetable and fruit problems were attended.

Vegetable Crops

The Raw Products staff visited with Experiment Station research personnel in California, Indiana, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland to review with them their progress in tomato breeding, particularly with reference to the development of new varieties with disease and crack resistance, dwarf-type tomatoes for mechanical harvesting, and varieties with improved internal fruit characters such as color, pH, and titratable acidity. A special meeting was held at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station with the Director and Experiment Station Tomato Research Committee to review their entire research program on tomatoes. They asked for and received suggestions pertaining to their future programs from Bureau personnel and representatives of the canning industry.

During travels through tomato areas it became evident that bacterial spot was more severe this season than in previous years. Research workers acknowledged that adequate information on the cause and control of this disease was lacking. Through efforts of the Bureau personnel, USDA workers initiated a research program to gain fundamental information on bacterial spot of tomatoes.

Bureau personnel continued to follow the progress in breeding snap beans, both bush and pole, in Oregon, and bush beans in New York. The staff carefully followed studies being conducted in Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, New York, and Maryland on quality as influenced by varieties, irrigation, fertilization, and different methods of mechanical harvesting and raw product handling.

Progress in the control of insects, diseases and nematodes, particularly with relation to canning crops, was also thoroughly discussed at the Experiment Stations visited during the summer months.

A carrot breeders' conference held at Michigan State University was attended by plant breeders from California, Idaho, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and the USDA. This very active cooperative group is working on the development of improved inbred lines and F_1 hybrid carrots. The N.C.A. Raw Products Technical Advisory Committee was invited to attend this conference to see the performance of various inbred lines and hybrids in the field and to present to the group the needs of the canning industry. Eight industry representatives were at this meeting and the plant breeders appreciated their suggestions and opinions.

Data obtained from a special survey of all pea canners were compiled and the results will be studied thoroughly by the Special Pea Committee before a final report is sent to N.C.A. pea canners.

Fruit Crops

At the Pear Decline Research Advisory Committee meeting held in the State of Washington, which was attended by the Raw Products staff, progress reports on projects being carried on by various departments in the Washington Agricultural Experiment Stations and USDA were made by research personnel. Canning industry members had an opportunity to visit experimental plots where investigations were being carried on to evaluate the influence of rootstocks, nutrition, and applied chemicals on pear growth.

The Raw Products staff held discussions with research workers at the California, Michigan, Indiana, and New Jersey Experiment Stations and the USDA with regard to their breeding and improvement work on apricots, peaches, pears, and apples. Arrangements were made with some of the fruit breeders to have samples of their more advanced selections canned for evaluation by the TAC Fruit Committee at a meeting this winter.

Scientific Meetings

The staff of the Bureau attended meetings of the American Institute of Biological Sciences in Bloomington, Ind., in late August. This provided an opportunity for meetings and discussions with a large number of horticulturists, plant pathologists, and plant physiologists from all sections of the country, and to discuss with them in some detail their research work on canning crops.

Mobile Radio

Since July the staff has participated actively in open meetings and on committees responsible for the formation of an organizaton to carry out requirements of the new FCC rules with regard to frequency coordination in the Special Industrial Radio Service. Raw Products personnel assisted in the preparation of a constitution and by-laws, dues structure, budget, and other phases of the revision of the existing Special Industrial Radio Service Association. N.C.A. members licensed in Special Industrial Radio were kept informed on these matters through the Information Letter and special mailings. N.C.A. will become a member of the revised S.I.R.S.A. which will have the responsibility for frequency coordination. The N.C.A. will become a member in order to protect the interests of the canning industry utilizing two-way mobile radios in their canning operations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Association Activities

Reports on Association activities: Raw Products Research Bureau 308

Business Indicators

Employment trends 305

Death

John S. Souder 304

Meetings

Forthcoming meetings 305

Personnel

Canner elected by QM Assn. 307

Publicity

Fast Food 304
The American Home 304
Showings of farm youth films ... 305
"Three Squares" film seen by nearly 10 million persons 305

Radio

FCC rules on two-way radio 303

Page

Research

FDA reports on its study of radioactivity in foods 303
N.C.A. Lab projects described to professional groups 304
Canners elected to offices in Agricultural Research Institute ... 304
1958 yearbook of agriculture 305

Statistics

Supply-demand situation for canned and frozen peas 306
Vegetables for processing—indicated production 306
Pack of canned meat 307
RSP cherry stocks 307

Supplies

Domestic sugar quotas 307

Trade Practices

FTC launches investigation of the food industry 303